

inches to remain part of the bill, a very large addition will be made in the outlay of brickwork, and those unsightly projections of the olden time will be again perpetrated in our new buildings; in no instance would the brickwork be of less thickness than two feet three inches, now only eighteen inches; sometimes even in single chimneys this thickness would be exceeded, and where the chimneys happen to be placed back to back, the mass of the brickwork will be no less than four feet seven inches from the face of one breast to the face of the other.

Iron Chimney-bars.—Page 23, sec. 67, lines 37, 38, 39, 41. The words "iron chimney-bars" have been taken out of this section for the chimney openings in the upper stories, they increasing the expenses without a corresponding advantage; and why cradle bars are enforced in the basement to chimneys, three feet ten inches opening, your committee cannot understand; a strong chimney-bar, is all that is required. The words "such bars to be built into the jambs at least four inches on each side" will therefore be unnecessary.

Plates above the roof.—Page 25, sec. 73, line 15. The word "nine" has been altered to "four and a quarter," being the thickness proposed by the alteration of sec. 66.

Chimney-pots.—Page 25, sec. 74, line 31. It appears by this section that a chimney-pot is to be fixed inside instead of upon the chimney-stack; this is no doubt a mistake, and should be rectified by introducing after the word "funnel" the words "being six feet in height."

Depth of Footings.—Page 26, sec. 79, line 37. As it appears that twelve inches above the top of the foundation would be more than required for any desirable purpose, the word "six" has been substituted.

Page 26, sec. 77, line 16. If this section remains as it is, it will prevent the fixing soot-doors, smoke-jacks, &c.

Depth of Footings under floors.—Page 27, sec. 80, line 16. The above observation applies to this section.

Materials of Party Walls.—Page 27, sec. 82, line 40. The words "well burnt" are taken out, for the reason adduced in the observations upon sec. 56, &c.

Timbers, trimming Joists, Girders, &c. not to be let into party walls.—Page 28, sec. 82, lines 1 to 4. It is recommended to take out the whole of the words from the word "and" to the words "party wall," it being the most insecure manner of fixing a floor of joists that can well be imagined to prevent the timbers to be placed in a party wall, if kept at a proper distance from the floor.

Party Walls next vacant ground.—P. 28, sec. 84, line 28. If no consent can be obtained, the first build-

er ought to be permitted to build, upon the party wall-holding such consent, to an extent not exceeding nine inches, exclusive of the footing, which ought to be permitted, as for a first, second, or third rate house; if not, the first builder, through perhaps the obstinacy of a neighbour, would have to submit to the loss of a portion of his land, and which probably may be of great value.

Recesses in Party Walls as regards Indents.—Page 29, sec. 87, line 34. The words "metal pipes" are introduced after the word "cornels" to enable parties to insert, with the aid of an indent, such pipes as may be necessary for water-closets in the interior and upper stories.

Page 30, sec. 89, line 21. The same observation applies to this section.

Page 30, sec. 90, line 31. Old sound party walls, built according to the present act, ought to be suffered to remain without having the thickness added to, unless the new building should be of a higher rate than that pulled down.

Party Fence Walls.—Page 34, sec. 95, line 12. The words "hereafter be built" ought to be inserted after the words "party fence."

Penalties for Alterations.—Page 49, sec. 115, lines 18, 19. After the word "builder" the words "or workman" ought to be inserted, as it often happens that, without the knowledge or consent of the master or builder, a workman will cut away a chimney-back or any other part of a party wall; and to render the section clear, in the line after the word "them" insert the words "as the case may be."

Surveyor may order walls to be cut down to inspect.—Page 54, sec. 125, line 25. Your committee have recommended an addition to this section, "that if, upon inspection, the works are found to be according to the act, the damage done and the reinstatement of the works be at the expense of the surveyor."

Fees to District Surveyor.—Page 55, sec. 129, line 41; p. 56, s. 129, line 8. The fees according to the table in this section are decidedly too high; it is true, that if the district surveyor has much additional duty, he ought to have remunerating fees; but if the sections as regard timbering are taken out, and which your committee most strenuously advise should be insisted upon, the duties of the district surveyor will be but very little, if any, increased; it should also be recollected, that in the old act the fees were stated as maximum fees; in the new act, the fees are stated as positive, in many instances making the fees considerably above those permitted or awarded upon an appeal to a magistrate. Your committee, fully appreciating the liberality which always characterises the builders as a body, recommend

the fees to be as set out in the old act, the amount to be positive. If the new fees are permitted to remain part of the bill, the public will derive little or no benefit from the late reduction in the timber duties, as what will be gained in duties will have to be paid in fees in the aggregate expenditure in the respective buildings.

Fees to additional Buildings.—Page 56, sec. 109, lines 25 to 31, and line 45. The fees in this section for additional buildings ought to be qualified: all additions, if attached and built with the principal building, ought not to be chargeable, as it has almost invariably been considered that the fees to the principal building are remunerative for the appurtenances, such as kitchens, scullery, larders, wash-houses, &c., but not to stable-buildings, which ought to be considered chargeable additions, or any other erections not attached to the main building. The superintending the cutting away chimney-breasts, when a new building is about to be erected, ought to be considered as paid in the fees for such new building.

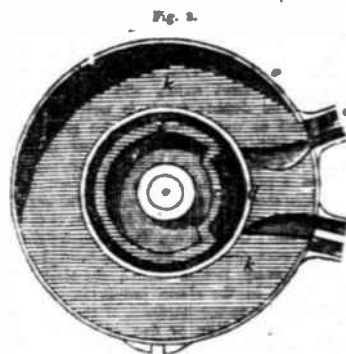
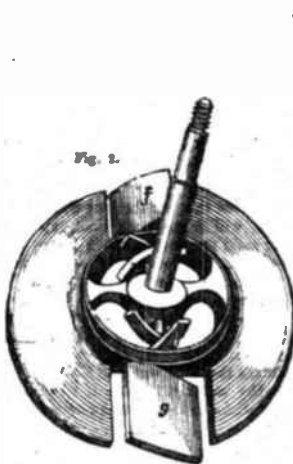
Fees to Official Referees.—Page 57, sec. 130, line 19. This section having been left blank for the fees to referees, the committee have inserted such amount of fees therein as appears to them to be sufficiently remunerative, if fees are to be paid instead of salary; namely, for every survey made by them, and certifying therein, 2l. 2s. each. For any other certificate signed by them in pursuance of the directions of the act, 10s. 6d. each. For every award to be made in pursuance of the directions of this act, the sum of 2l. 2s. It will be also very desirable to have inserted a section that where the parties can agree to the decision of a single referee, that his decision shall be binding, preventing, by this arrangement, a multiplication of fees and expenses.

Fees to Clerks of the Peace.—Page 57, sec. 131, line 27. The blank in this line we have filled up with the word "three-pence."

Limitation of Actions for Penalties.—To prevent ambiguity, after the word "such" insert the words "penalty or."

Fee for Certificate of Surveyor.—Page 59, sec. 138, line 44. Fee to the surveyor 1l. 10s., for determining a disputed amount; but the committee cannot understand what costs are to be awarded to the referee in the matter, that, too, by the surveyor.

Districts of the Referees.—Page 60, sec. 141, line 31. We think that the referees or the Home Office, or some other authority, ought to define the limits of each respective district as regards the referees, and not put the public to the charge of a fee for the referees deciding which is the proper referee.



WORTH'S PATENT ROTARY PUMP.

This pump, from its simplicity of construction and the ease with which it is worked, is superior to any thing of the kind before offered; and being entirely free from friction, and constructed of durable materials, will last for a long period without repairs. The following description of the above engravings will convey an accurate idea of the machine and its manner of working.

Fig. 1 represents the pump in its complete state, as fitted for action. The body of the pump, or working box, consists of a circular case, an inside view of one of the disks or plates of which is given in fig. 3. The parts c, d, and e are raised upon

the plate; the two plates are neatly fitted together with the open face of the one inserted into that of the other. The revolving disk (fig. 2), with its two valves, f and g, is placed between them, after which they are soldered up: a and b are two pipes, b being the suction-pipe, and a the ejection-pipe. On turning the handle, the revolving disk (fig. 2) is carried round, and by the action of the cross-rod h upon the raised parts c and d, the valves f and g are alternately opened and closed, carrying the water contained in the space h before them, which quantity of water is ejected through the pipe a, which may be of any length required to force the water to upwards of fifty feet. The pump when fixed may be fitted with a three-branched suction-pipe and other fix-

tures, to raise water from wells, cisterns, vats, boilers, &c., and discharge either hot or cold water through three pipes of a similar kind, into three different rooms, being in three receipts and nine discharges; and, in the whole, twelve operations with one pump. It is capable of discharging in one hour six tons, eight hundred, two quarters, and eight pounds; or, taking the day of twelve hours, twenty-one thousand six hundred gallons—or seventy-seven tons, two hundred, three quarters, and twelve pounds. The size, though only seven inches diameter, and two and a-quarter inches wide, will raise thirty gallons per minute. This pump, for acting, requires a lead suction-pipe of one-and-an-eighth inch bore, and for raising a one-inch.